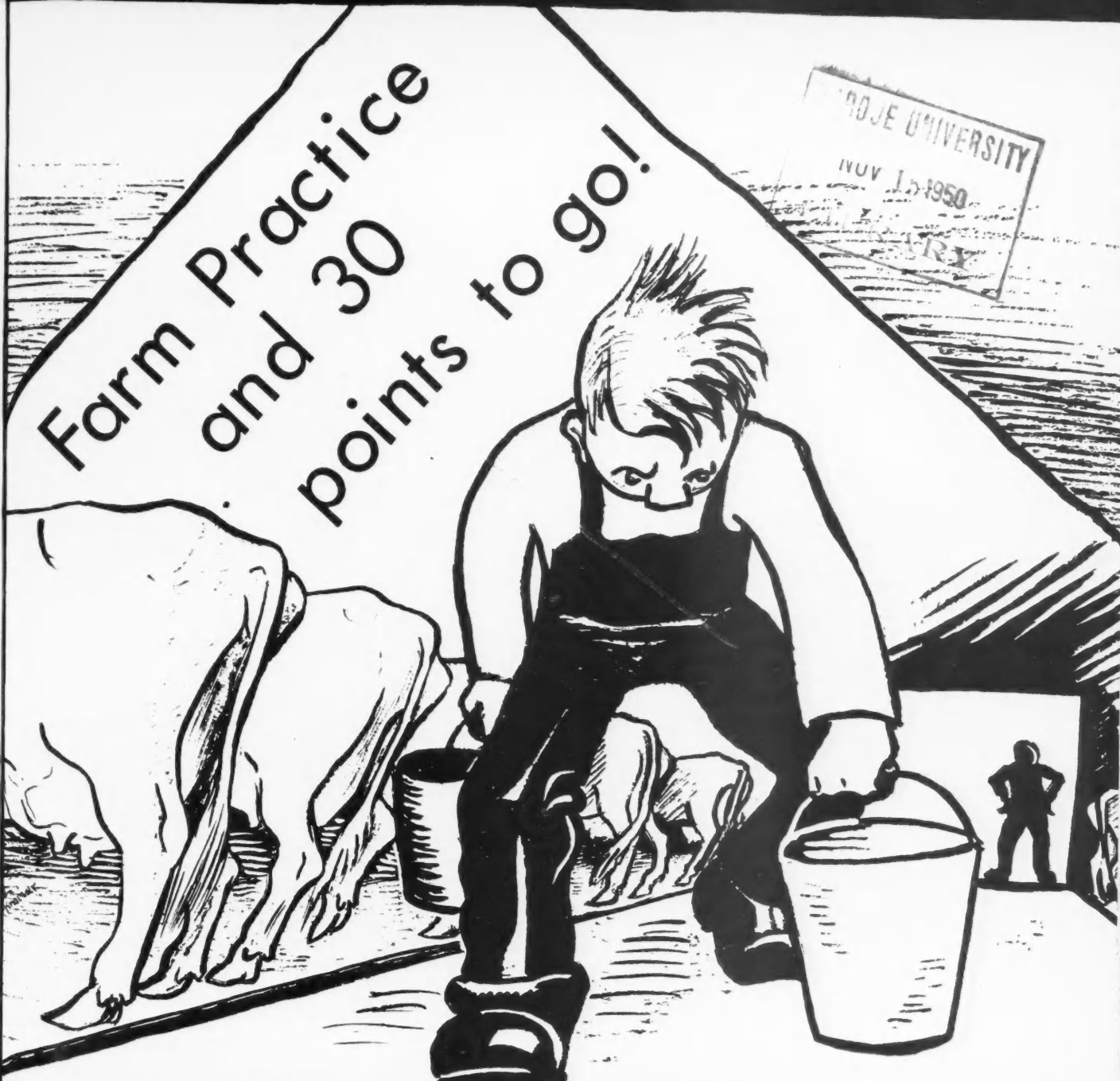


63015
281
V. 47
Nov 8

2 CENTS

The

Cornell Countryman



May 1950

Price 15c

Public Opinion—
NOTHING IS STRONGER
...given the facts
NOTHING IS WISER

On Bigness

We are today a much larger country than we were short years ago. Comparing 1930 with 1948, Federal government expenditures have grown from \$3.6 billion to \$40 billion. National income has grown from \$75 billion to \$226 billion.

* * *

Is small business holding its own with big business in this growth? Or being driven from the American scene, concentrating business into a few hands?

* * *

In 1900, there were 15 firms for each 1000 people. Today there are 18. (Apparently small business is not losing ground.) The average firm has the same number of employees as at the beginning of the century.

* * *

According to a survey by the Federal Reserve Board covering approximately 2,000 concerns, during the war, the small and medium-sized firms in total increased their profits, assets and net worth faster than

did large concerns. In 1948, there were in operation one-third more business units than in 1944.

* * *

Can new businesses crowd in and climb to the top? In 1935, to take the electrical business as an example, only 153 companies did over \$500,000 business. By 1947, there were over 342 companies with sales in that higher bracket.

* * *

General Electric, in spite of its growth during the past 20 years, has only been able to keep pace with the growth of industry and of the country. We estimate that our percentage of production in the electrical industry was about 23% in 1930, 25% in 1940, and is today approximately 24%.

* * *

It is the job of all business and all industry to supply the ever-expanding needs of people. Big jobs require big tools. No company and no industry in the American economy is yet big enough to bring enough goods to enough people.

You can put your confidence in—

GENERAL  ELECTRIC

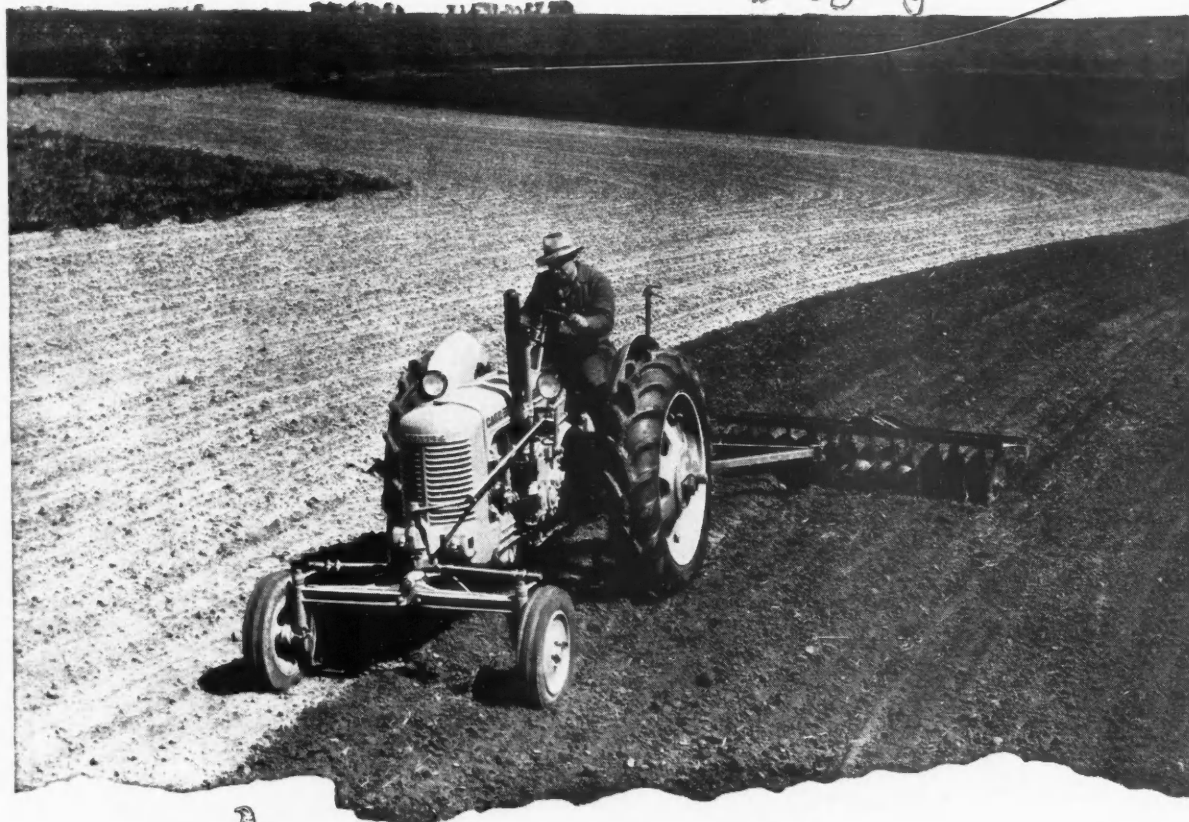
ANOTHER CHALLENGE

● How many farmers realize that conservation practices not only save soil but also increase yields and reduce crop production costs? A majority of farm paper editors . . . regional and national . . . answering this question said that nearly 100 percent realize it but, for various reasons, most do not yet practice it.

Here is your challenge as farm leaders of the dawning decade: To transform this apathetic acceptance of soil conservation—wherever you find it—into dynamic guidance of prevailing farm practice. It calls for the fire of youth, the energy of persistent purpose, to overcome habits and wasteful ways.

In this service to agriculture and to America, the farm machinery industry is your ally. For example, Case has consistently promoted the principle that conservation is not something to be done for the farmer but rather to be his own way of farming with his own farm power and implements, at his own discretion and responsibility.

to Farming in the 1950's



CASE

With its 15-foot working width, the Case wide-cut disk harrow gives great capacity with tractors of medium size, such as the Case full 2-plow "SC" shown here with adjustable front axle. Outer sections of this harrow swing on inclined pivots. They can be carried above the middle gangs to go through 12-foot gates, or to gain extra penetration when used as 10½-foot harrow. Angling and straightening "on the go"—by hydraulic control or by rope control powered by its own gangs—makes it easy to cross grassed waterways without cutting and without loss of time. J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.

Haying Rain or Shine

HAY is put up today by a dozen different methods, compared with only one or two a few years ago. Some of the new methods make a better quality product. Some save time. Others reduce the importance of drying weather.

Whether the hay is cured in the field, the mow or the silo, it's still a job that takes time, work and good equipment. Most of the things you need for the job are available at your G.L.F. Service Agency. A few are shown on this page.

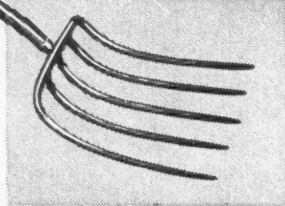
Molasses

Some farmers can make good grass silage without any supplement, but most find that the safest way is to use molasses. Molasses is not only a cheap and reliable preservative for grass silage, but at the same time increases the feeding value of the ensilage. Sixty to eighty pounds of molasses added to each ton of grass as it goes into the silo assures you of good grass ensilage next winter. The sweetness of the ensilage made with molasses is very palatable to cows, and this method of preserving grass considerably reduces the odor. G.L.F. Service Agencies are prepared to supply your needs of molasses in drums or in bulk lots in your own containers.



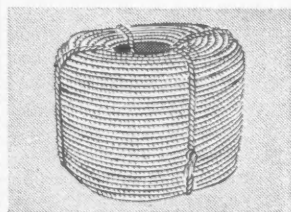
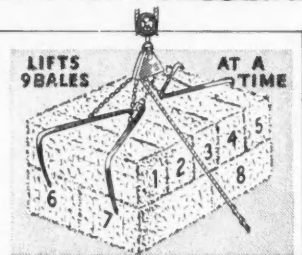
Chopped Hay Fork

Designed for handling chopped hay and other loose materials. Five oval tines that are 19 inches long. Convenient four foot handle with steel Dee grip and balanced for good leverage.



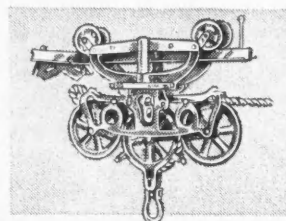
Loose Tine Hay Fork

Bigger capacity, precision built fork for loose or baled hay. All steel with forged tines. Each tine set independently. Cleans most racks in three forkfuls, or takes nine bales.



Manila Rope

G.L.F. rope with the green stripe of quality woven the full length. Strong, pliable, non-kinking. Lubricated to reduce internal friction for longer life.

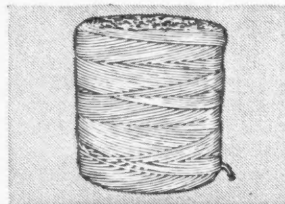


Reversible Fork Carrier

Smooth running, dependable carrier. Wide throat allows fork pulley to enter carrier from any angle. No springs to rust or break. Lock grips frame so load swings freely.

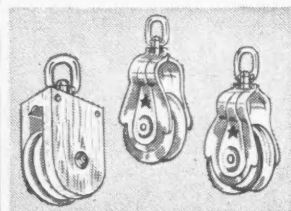
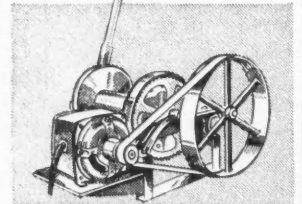
Baler Twine

Uniform, smooth twine for even running in the baler. Pliable and strong enough for firm baling. Insect and rodent repellent. One ball of 20 pounds bales approximately six tons of hay.



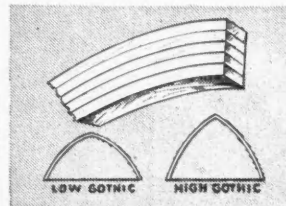
Farm Hoist

Save the use of a tractor and an operator. One man can set fork and operate hoist from the load easier and faster. Two rugged models to choose from—one with return drum. Available at new low prices.



Pulleys

All steel and good hard maple. Free rolling, non-chafing design and ruggedly built for long trouble-free use. Smooth finish to reduce wear. Selection of sizes to best meet your needs.



Laminated Rafters

For maximum hay storage use G.L.F. clear-span laminated rafters. No posts in the mow. Ideal for maximum storage space at lowest cost.

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, Inc. ITHACA, N. Y.

G.L.F. Supplies and Services for Haying

CONTENTS

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Up To Us | page 3 |
| Editorial | |
| Oliver Hewitt, Wildlifer | page 5 |
| by James Lawrence '50 | |
| From Fish To Cold Cooking | page 6 |
| by Ginny Jackson '53 | |
| Atomic Research, Peacetime Version | page 7 |
| by Brooks Mills '53 | |
| Grassroots Ambassador | page 8 |
| by Rod Sellen, '51 | |
| Over A Hot Stove | |
| Have A Half Baked Roll | page 9 |
| by Phil Foster '53 | |
| Introducing Your Friends | page 10 |
| WARREN WIGSTEN | JOHN CHAPIN |
| CAROL RASMUSSEN | EDNA GILLETTE |
| On The Campus Beat | page 12 |
| Alumnotes | page 14 |
| Slips In The Press | page 15 |
| Solomon Cook, Ph.D. | page 16 |
| Guest Editorial | |
| What's Wrong With Controls? | page 20 |
| by Walt Mehlenbacher '50 | |

OUR COVER . . . Many thanks once again to Mrs. Barkmyer and her art class for helping out with our omen for the summer months. Thanks especially to Batvin Kramer '50, who drew the cartoon.

The Cornell Countryman

Founded 1903 Incorporated 1940
Member of Agricultural College Magazines, Associated

Editor.....Edward J. Ryder

Managing Editor Martha Trever Business Mgr.Dan Barnhart

Adv. Mgr.William Hoffmann Circulation Mgr.Doris Stilwell

Home Ec EditorMartha Jean Salzberg

Photography EditorWallace Rich

Associate Editors

Brooks Mills Conrad Oliven Margot Pringle
Michael Rulison Dot Yandeau

Editorial Board

Nestor Alzerez George Goldman Arthur Kowalk
Phillips Foster Stephen Greenberg Barbara Shanly
Frank Grasberger Virginia Jackson Judith Zucker
Betty Ann Jacques

Business Board

John Cramer Anna Maier Carolyn Ross
Mary Ann Cranston Harold Nadler Shirley Sagen
Sally Hotchkiss Rita Rattman Paul Stubbe
Joan Jago Dave Wagner

Photography Board

Audrey Bishop John Frisbee Homer Pringle

Board of Directors

Professor A. W. Gibson Professor W. B. Ward
Mr. W. D. McMillan Mrs. Marion Stocker

The Cornell Countryman is published monthly from October to May by students in the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics, units of the State University of New York, at Cornell University. Entered as second class matter at the Post Office, Ithaca, New York. Printed by Norton Printing Co. Subscription rate is \$1.00 a year or three years for \$2.50; single copies, 15 cents.
Vol. XLVII—No. 8

Up to Us



A new editor usually assumes his lofty position with the feeling that the reading public eagerly awaits the words of wisdom that flow so mightily from his editorial pen. Accordingly, he writes something in very fine language, and usually says very little.

Mostly, he unravels an eloquent prophecy of the great things to come under his inspired leadership. He forecasts some profound changes which will make the publication better than ever. Sometimes he alternates between pomposity and humility, seeing himself first as a great leader and then as a devoted servant of the people. Finally he declares that it would be his pleasure to hear from his millions of readers—their gripes, their desires, their advice.

Well, with few of these illusions and yet not to be outdone by anyone, we'd like to state some of the plans of the CORNELL COUNTRYMAN for next year.

There will be no violent crusade for reform. We will, however, try to state our views editorially on pressing issues of the day, both on campus and in the great wide world beyond. This will mean a continuation and expansion of the policy started this year.

We realize that the COUNTRYMAN has not always satisfied everyone with its contents. Needless to say, in the interests of increased circulation, we would like to print articles our readers will read. Therefore, if you have any complaints or advice, for heaven's sake, let us know about them. But please don't turn away our hard-working salesmen with "Aah, who wants to read that stuff."

Then there is the matter of campus circulation, which hasn't always been satisfactory either. The complaints haven't exactly been pouring in, but enough have come to

(Continued on page 20)

FARMERS FACE A PRICE SQUEEZE

New York farmers are being caught in a squeeze between decreasing receipts and nearly steady expenses. For those who haven't felt the squeeze very much yet, this is a good time to take stock of resources and start the measures necessary to prevent unnecessary drains on the pocketbook.

In enterprises where the squeeze is underway, it's certainly opportune to adopt the labor-saving methods and belt-tightening techniques that will keep the farm business on an even keel. Many farmers are improving efficiencies in labor and production. They're culling the poor producers from the herds and flocks.

Extension Service programs are aimed at supplying the latest information to help them offset the present price squeeze. Information based on the latest in research at the State Colleges and Experiment Stations can mean a difference in dollars for the farm family.

♦

NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY





Oliver Hewitt

Wildlifer

Here's the man who invented HTQ and who may have written his thesis underwater.

by James Lawrence, '50

THERE is a great deal of talk these days about U. S. exports, but Cornell recently did an importing job it is mighty proud about. This import came all the way from Canada.

He is Dr. Oliver H. Hewitt, formerly of the Dominion Wildlife Service, and now assistant professor of wildlife management in the College of Agriculture.

No stranger to the ag campus, Dr. Hewitt first came to Cornell in 1939 after receiving his B.A. in biology at McMaster University, located in his home town of Hamilton, Ontario. In 1941 he completed his M.S. in ornithology and vertebrate Zoology, and in 1944 he received his doctorate in wildlife management. Mention should be made of his doctorate thesis since, unlike most Cornellians, Oliver Hewitt worked out his problem far *below* Cayuga's waters.

Glub, Glub

Because his problem dealt with waterfowl food plants and the duck population at the head of Cayuga Lake, there is some controversy regarding the exact location where he completed his doctorate thesis. If you pick up a copy of it you will see this unusual acknowledgment: "... my sincere thanks are due to many friends and colleagues who tirelessly supplied me with life-sustaining air while I walked the floor of Cayuga Lake." Some say Oliver Hewitt is probably the first to write a thesis with a ball point pen. He says the things really do write under water.

Hardly had the ink dried on Dr.

Hewitt's degree when the Canadian government extended an invitation for him to aid the country in organizing its newly-formed Dominion Wildlife Service. His first position was that of chief federal migratory bird officer for Ontario and Quebec. This job took him far into the wilds of Canada; often he spent many weeks alone observing, recording, and evaluating the successes and failures of waterfowl production.

Up The Ladder

When the necessity arose for the Dominion Wildlife Service to step up research activities, Dr. Hewitt relinquished his duties as migratory bird officer, and transferred to the supervisory position of a new research division, which he organized and set in motion for the government.

In this capacity he was able to extend his knowledge of waterfowl. Although many hours were still spent afield, he found time to publish several scientific and popular articles on this subject. In them, he presented the status of waterfowl from first-hand experiences; he also suggested improvements and solutions to some of the duck problems facing the continent.

His work soon came to the attention of New York State Conservationists who were developing a program to teach wildlife conservation on a professional level. They then asked Dr. Hewitt if he would consider a position on the staff of the newly-created department of conservation, formed a year and

a half ago in the College of Agriculture.

Accepting the position of assistant professor of wildlife management, Dr. Hewitt brought a vast store of conservation knowhow to his students and colleagues. Besides his work with the Dominion Wildlife Service, he had gained invaluable experience in dealing with the public as a warden for the Hamilton Board of Parks during summer undergraduate days. And as a graduate student he had made studies of farmer-sportsman relations and detailed investigations of the wildlife in the Ithaca region.

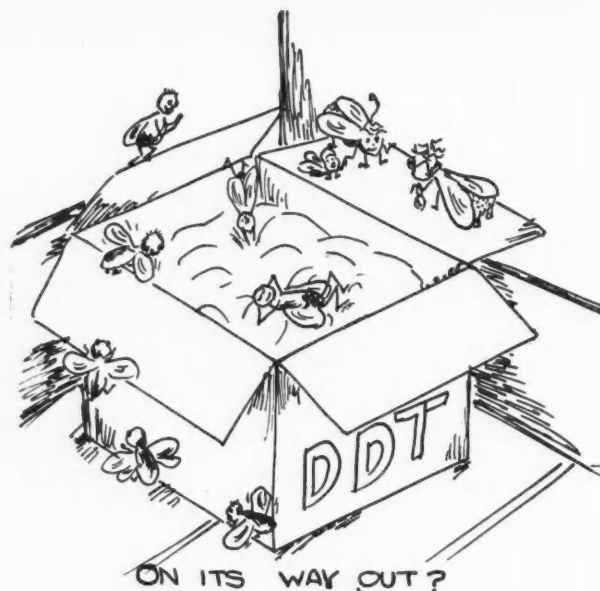
One of Dr. Hewitt's unique contributions to biological teaching methods is the so-called Hewitt Type Quiz. A modification of the "spot quiz," the HTQ is of practical importance to the prospective wildlife biologist. Students who have taken Dr. Hewitt's quiz report that it is a case of having their cake and eating it too, because they really learn something by it.

Dry Bones

Briefly stated, the HTQ involves the presentation of a series of clues, such as feathers, bones, toenails—things a game manager might encounter in the field. The student, in the role of a wildlife detective, is then compelled to solve the mysteries each specimen presents. But he has at his disposal up-to-date tools used in the profession, such as technical literature, identified specimens, and comparative biological materials.

The solutions to the wildlife

(Continued on page 18)



Research At Cornell

From Fish To Cold Cooking

Grad students on this campus are making many contributions to science.

by Ginny Jackson, '53

Prelims and parties. Many Cornell undergraduates know only these two aspects of the University. But any graduate student will tell you that there is another important aspect of Cornell, one which is almost world-wide in scope. That is the vast research program conducted on this campus.

Graduate students, as well as their professors, carry on experiments in many fields in all the colleges. For instance, if you ever wander up to the second floor of Roberts Hall, you will see a door marked "A. J. Guterman, Director of Research." It was Dr. Guterman, head of research in the College of Agriculture, who indicated some of the interesting projects going on.

Microwaves and Guinea Pigs

To most people, the word "research" is associated with test tubes full of murky, mysterious liquids, secret chambers containing equipment for smashing the atom, or glistening laboratories full of sick guinea pigs. So perhaps you'll be

surprised to hear that one of the research projects now being conducted deals with the use of high frequency electronic waves for cooking. These micro-waves activate the food molecules, increasing their kinetic energy, which heats up the food. There is no loss in nutrient value when micro-waves are used for cooking, but the meats are less palatable and flavorful. However, this can be taken care of by browning the meat first. Then when it is "cooked" in the electronic oven, palatability and flavor are retained. The method is well suited now for restaurant cooking, but it is not yet adapted to home use. However, busy housewives can look forward to reducing cooking time by one-third and to working around a cool stove.

The dairy department has been experimenting with electronic cooking for the pasteurization of cheeses. In order to obtain the cheddar flavor of cheese, raw milk cheese must be aged for a certain length of time. This is necessary to allow

the growth of certain bacteria, whose enzymes impart the flavor to the cheese. Pasteurization destroys these organisms, however, and the flavor with them. It was hoped that aged cheese could be pasteurized by electronic waves without destroying the flavor. It was found, however, that only young raw milk cheese could be pasteurized by this method, and therefore there was no flavor in it to be retained. This process does have possibilities of producing pasteurized cheese with the true cheddar flavor, but many problems must be solved before the method becomes practical.

Fish For Farm Ponds

Farmers, of course, also benefit from Cornell's research, for one timely project now being carried on by the conservation department is concerned with the possibility of producing fish in New York State farm ponds. This project first began in the southern states, but a demand for information on the possibilities of New York State farm fish

ponds has induced Cornell to carry on experiments in this field.

The Soil Conservation Service in New York State has reported that on January 1, 1950, there were 1900 ponds in existence in the state, and 3326 planned. Fish for these ponds can be obtained from federal, state, or commercial hatcheries. Usually ponds are stocked with a combination of large-mouth bass and bluegill sunfish—the carnivorous bass eating the sunfish's offspring and keeping the pond from getting clogged with fish.

Though this project is being handled by Cornell's conservation department, its main purpose is not that of conserving fish or of increasing America's food supply. It is concerned with providing recreation, as well as an extra source of water for farms.

Downfall of DDT

Another unusual research project is being conducted by the department of entomology on the resistance of flies to the DDT you squirt at them. In the early days of DDT, the public thought that science had at last provided an infallible insecticide. But in 1948, after a few seasons of use, DDT was no longer an adequate weapon for fly control. When county agents and dairymen first discovered this, they thought it was due to the poor quality of the insecticide. This, however, was not the case; the flies had simply built up resistance to this marvellous poison!

By 1949, DDT resistant flies had become the rule, rather than the exception, and barns which had been sprayed with DDT for three successive seasons had an enormous fly problem on their hands. At this point, the U. S. Food and Drug Administration warned that no DDT contaminated milk should be shipped in interstate commerce. Result: DDT was removed from the list of fly control materials for dairy barns.

This meant that a new fly-killer had to be found, so research men set to work again. Last summer, Cornell's department of entomology tested several fly-killers in New York dairy barns. Of the three most effective chemicals found, Lindane

(Continued on page 20)

Atomic Research . . . Peacetime Version

by Brooks Mills, '53

Atomic research has been the subject of many dark prophecies and tales of destruction—so many, in fact, that its great peacetime potentiality is often overlooked. One working example of the good that has already come from this modern discovery is the use of radioactive materials as "tracers" in plant research.

Radioactive materials, or tracers, can be followed through plant and animal tissues by use of photographic plates and Geiger counters, and have become increasingly important in agricultural research. Since necessary materials can be purchased at a relatively low cost, large scale field experiments are now possible and practical results have already been obtained.

Chasing Zinc

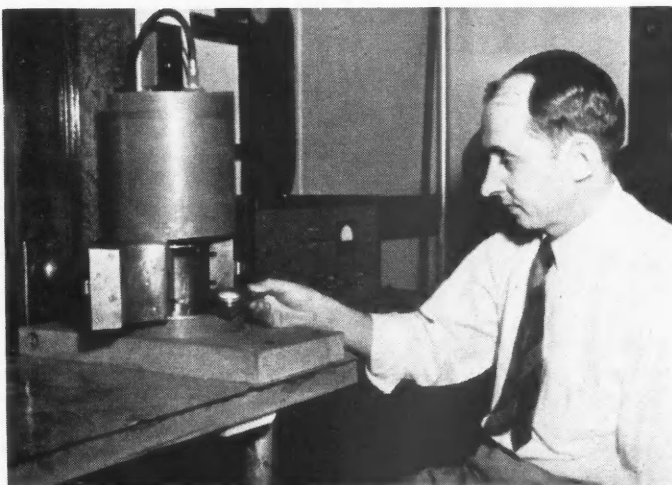
Workers at the University of California have used tracers to solve many of the fruit growers' problems. Tracing zinc compounds through tomato plants, they found that those given no zinc were poor and stunted, while plants given the normal amounts of these compounds grew to full size. The zinc showed up in the vascular system and was especially concentrated in seed embryos and fruit holdfasts.

This explains why fruit grown on zinc deficient soil is undersized and easily falls off the trees during storms. Because of these experiments, fruit growers have been able to greatly decrease such losses.

State experiment stations in New York, North Carolina, and Maine have worked with radioactive phosphorus in experiments with phosphate fertilizers. Corn grown on fertilized soils took up a large amount of phosphorus in its early growth, but absorption decreased as the roots grew down, away from the applied fertilizer and had to tap the soil supply. Potatoes, however, absorbed the phosphate throughout the growing season because their roots do not grow far from the original hill. In general, the crops could absorb only a small percentage of the fertilizer applied, even though the nutrient was placed in the position most favorable to utilization.

The Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station has been using tracers in its research for the past three years. One experiment concerns the effectiveness of superphosphate when top dressed on established meadows, while another deals with the beneficial effect of lime on

(Continued on page 18)



Professor Michael Beech, shown here placing radioactive material in a Geiger counter.

Grassroots Ambassador

by Rod Sellen, '51



The author, second from right, with some of his friends in Sweden.

HOW would you like to be a grassroots ambassador to Europe, visiting the country of your choice and thoroughly exploring the rural life? By sending an application to your country's International Farm Youth Exchange, you may get a chance to travel far across the ocean to a foreign land. What is the IFYE? It's a vigorous organization which promotes friendly international relations by sending rural young people to work and play with the families of another land.

Seeing Sweden

As an IFYE representative to Sweden last summer, I visited two families in different sections of the country to get a complete picture of the Swedish way of life. In addition to doing part-time work on the farms, I attended youth meetings, agricultural events, and church and social activities. I sat in on a local meeting of The Young People of the Agrarian Political Party, Sweden's largest youth organization, danced in the attractive Peoples' Parks, and watched demonstrations of new machinery at a sugar-beet growers' field day. I even attended a Swedish Red Cross auction, and bathed in the famed Swedish public bathing houses!

Yes, the activities of an IFYE delegate are many and varied. Ideally placed, the boy or girl is

treated not as a guest, but as a member of the family, and is given an opportunity to visit the various organizations and institutions of the community. Because the student is frequently asked to speak at group meetings, familiarity with the native language is almost a necessity.

But the delegate's real activities begin when he returns home. Then come questions galore, and he is called upon to speak to many interested groups. The thirty-one American grassroots ambassadors who returned home last November have already spoken to over 100,000 eager listeners. "What is the attitude of foreigners toward our government and our people?" is one of the most popular questions. A Swedish boy told me that he thought the American girl was a creature who doesn't know how to work, and who has every luxury handed her on a silver platter. I asked him why he thought that, and discovered he had gained the erroneous impression from the American radio, press, movies, and tourists.

Things Have Changed

Former delegates were frequently questioned about the Europeans' reaction to the Marshall plan, but in contrast, the 1949 delegates were asked very little about this program, due partly to the Europeans' gain in confidence in the motivation of the United States, and partly to

the foreign countries' own revival of economic strength.

This unique exchange grew from a promising ideal to a successful actuality in 1948 through the efforts of a committee of Cooperative Extension Directors, who secured funds from seventeen states to send U. S. delegates to ten European countries and to bring rural youth from eight foreign countries to America.

Responsibilities, Too

Of course not everyone can be an IFYE delegate. Applicants must have a farm background and a missionary zeal for understanding others. They must be willing to devote a great deal of time and energy to an advance orientation program and to speaking on their experiences after the trip.



A street corner in a Swedish town, showing an effective safety poster.

In New York State, each county nominates a boy and a girl. These applications are sent to the state extension office, where a special committee chooses those which seem outstanding, and send them to Washington for final selection by the National IFYE Committee.

For the summer of 1950, fifty Americans and fifty Europeans will be chosen to cross the ocean as their country's ambassadors. Although it would be foolish to consider the exchange system a cure-all for international misunderstanding, the IFYE is certainly playing its part in presenting the true picture, not the movie picture, of another nation's way of life.

Over a Hot Stove

DOINGS OF THE DOMECONS

Have a Half-Baked Roll

by Phil Foster, '53

Who ever heard of a half-baked roll! I certainly hadn't—until I was home for vacation.

A few minutes after I arrived, my mother served supper—a delicious supper—with hot rolls and everything. When I marveled at the timing which caused her rolls to be so fresh and good, she said there was nothing to it. She went on to tell me how she bought them in the store, pre-baked to a pale yellow, brought them home, and stored them in the refrigerator. When I arrived she popped them in the oven to finish baking.

At my insistence, she showed me the package of dough and then told me the story of the half-baked rolls. "It all started," she explained, with an ex-GI mess sergeant, a lot of perseverance, and a siren. That's right—a siren. But I'll get to that part later."

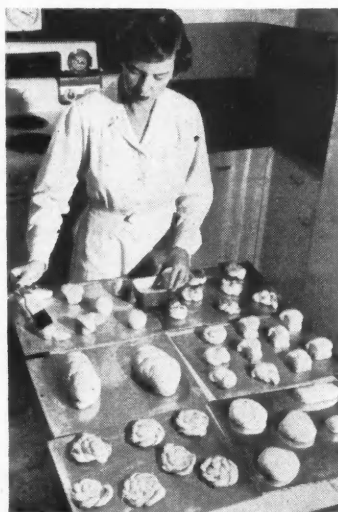
An Army Cook?

George Jacobson had learned about cooking in the army. Soon after his discharge, George set up a bakery in Avon Park, Florida. But business was poor. His customers wanted more than rolls with their meals—they wanted *hot* rolls.

Something had to be done. "Suppose," he thought, "the rolls and bread were pre-cooked to a certain stage and then removed from the oven, packaged, and delivered to the home. All the homemakers would have to do then would be to put them in their ovens to brown."

So George started experimenting. His stove was ancient. It leaked gas and had no thermostat. However, if he pre-heated it long enough, it got warm enough to bake things. He tried many formulas, but always had the same bad results—flat rolls, hard rolls, or burned rolls.

One day he mixed a batch of ordinary Parker House rolls. The oven wasn't hot enough, but he slammed them in anyway and waited for them to bake. All of a sudden the fire siren went off and George, a volunteer fireman, rushed for the door. Then he remembered



The pre-formed rolls, ready for browning.

his rolls, ran back to the oven, and yanked them out. To his astonishment, they were fully raised and perfectly formed. "My gosh," he said to himself, "this is what I've been looking for." The fire department had interrupted his baking at exactly the right moment to capture the pre-formed roll. But what makes the situation even more strange—there wasn't any fire after all. It was a false alarm!

When George had improved his process somewhat, he and his neighbor, Jake Gregor, started retailing the rolls. Business boomed. So popular was their product that George

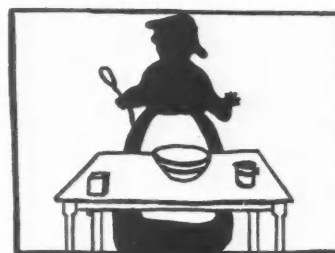
and Jake had to work eleven hours a day to keep up with the demand.

A General Mills flour salesman got interested in the rolls and sent a sample to the products-control-department of his company in Minneapolis. When Ralph Gaylord of this department received the rolls one morning, he took one look at them and tossed them into his waste basket. To him, the pale yellow blobs did not look very valuable. Later that day, when Mr. Gaylord received an explanatory note from the salesman, the rolls were rescued from the waste basket. After Mr. Gaylord found that their taste almost defied description ("like the finest-textured homemade bread") he changed his notion about their value. Surely anything that could be mailed across the country, take a swift trip in and out of a waste basket, and still taste delicious, was worth investigating.

George and Jake, now partners in the business, saw that they couldn't possibly keep up with the demand for their new rolls. So they were glad to sell the process to General Mills, who carried on further research and named the product "brown 'n serve" rolls.

General Mills gave the process to the baking industry, figuring that if Americans ate more baked goods it wouldn't hurt the flour industry.

So, I thought, an inexperienced ex-GI baker and a false alarm were partners in an unusual, but delicious, new development.



Introducing



WARREN WIGSTEN

Warren Wigsten has devoted a major part of his college career to what he calls his hobby—agricultural journalism. It all began with competition on the COUNTRYMAN, and the *Sun*, where he became known as the “upper campus correspondent.” Concentrating on the COUNTRYMAN, it wasn’t too long before his initials appeared under the editor’s column, “Up To Us.” At the same time, Round-Up Club members called upon Warren, asking him to edit their 1948 year-book. This hobby really paid off during the summer of 1948, when Wig was a traveling writer for *Hoard’s Dairyman*. Successful articles about eastern dairy farmers, however, required more than journalistic inclination. As soon as we learn a little more about this fellow we’ll know why he got the job.

Warren’s chief interest happens to be livestock; purebred Holsteins, to be specific. Why Holsteins? Well, eleven years before Wig ever thought about college, he won his first blue ribbon at a Dutchess County contest for showing a Holstein heifer. He’s been raising Holsteins and winning ribbons ever since, thereby helping his dad develop one of the finest herds in the state. Incidentally, Warren feels that his early training in the Dutchess County 4-H Club was instrumental in steering him in the direction of Cornell.

Arriving here, Warren found an

immediate challenge in the Round-Up Club. He had heard about the club’s student livestock show, presently entered it, and set an enviable record as reserve dairy showman. This he followed up by becoming champion dairy showman, assistant superintendent, and superintendent of the show. In 1948, he was a member of the Dairy Judging Team; the following year he helped garner high honors for Cornell’s famed Livestock Judging Team at the Chicago International Show.

During these busy four years Wig has also obtained a well-rounded education. As evidence, we need only cite his honorary membership in Ho-Nun-De-Kah, Quill and Dagger, Sigma Delta Chi, and repeated election to Ag-Domecon. Surprisingly, he also finds time for relaxation. Occasionally, when his buddies at Alpha Zeta are in the mood, Wig even digs out a dusty trumpet, his relic from former days with the Big Red Band.

Warren has been one of Cornell’s top-notch students. A quality that has made him outstanding is his deep understanding of human nature. Always helpful and sincere, he has been one of the persons responsible for inspiring student enthusiasm in campus affairs. C.O.

CAROL RASMUSSEN

“June won’t mean the end of studies for me” says Carol Rasmus-

sen, home ec senior from Westfield, New Jersey. “I’ll be holding an assistantship next year on the Nursery School staff of the University of Illinois.”

When one takes a look at Carol’s scholastic record for her four years as a major in child development and family life, it’s easy to see why she is going to do graduate work: she stands fifth in her class in the College of Home Economics. This lofty academic rank has brought her membership in Omicron Nu, Phi Kappa Phi, and Pi Lambda Theta, all national honorary societies.

How can a girl get good marks and still manage to lead an active extracurricular life? Sounds difficult, but here’s one who has done it. Carol served on the sophomore class council and was secretary-treasurer of the junior class. Also in her junior year, she was president of her sorority, Chi Omega. This year she was elected treasurer of W.S.G.A.

She has given time to C.U.R.W., Willard Straight Committees, and the Octagon Club. Finally, she has displayed athletic ability playing on dormitory teams.

It seems a pretty good bet that Carol will continue in grad school to direct her energies in a variety of interests. As she puts it, “Living is too much fun to do just one thing.” J.W.



CAROL

THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN

• • • • • Your Friends

JOHN CHAPIN

Many frosh taking ag engineering first get acquainted with John Chapin as their deep-voiced, capable lab instructor. The variety of interests which characterize John make him an outstanding example of a student who is making the most of his opportunities at Cornell by broadening his training and experience. Teaching ag engineering has given him an opportunity to work with machinery, and one of John's prime interests is in the design and power of cars. His major in ag economics has provided an understanding of the basic principles of agriculture. Campus courses and participation as a contestant in the Eastman Stage have built for him an ever greater ability and sureness in speaking.

John won the Eastman Stage in 1949 with the subject "Grandfather Can Have His Cradle," in which he brought out, in story form, the improvement in farm equipment.

John has been a member of the Cornell Glee Club, for the past four years and occasionally does some incidental solo and duet work. The Glee Club has been his real extracurricular love at Cornell, and last year he served as its vice-president. His first trip with the club in 1948 took him to Chicago and nine other mid-western cities. Last year



JOHN



EDDIE

they toured the East, ending up in Washington, D. C. This spring they again went West as far as Omaha, Nebraska. Because of his musical interest and ability, John has for the past two years been a member of the Savage Club, an organization of townspeople and Glee Clubbers.

Summer vacations have also been a source of broadening experience for him. He worked at home on the farm in Cambridge, New York following his freshman year, but since then he has sought other lines of work. Last year he headed a group of Cornell students surveying rural housing in the Hudson Valley. The year before, he ran a bulldozer, drove a truck, and learned how to use dynamite and a power shovel working for the highway department.

His plans for the future will probably take him to the Southwest where he hopes to get into some kind of sales work, preferably with farm machinery or automobiles.

W.M.W.

EDNA GILLETTE

"I won't be back for dinner. There's a meeting at the Straight." These were familiar words to Edna Gillette's sorority sisters as she left for a two o'clock class. As a member of the Willard Straight Board of Managers, Eddie spent a good

part of the past year at that noble institution.

Eddie hasn't seen much of her Delmar, N. Y. home during these past four years. She has spent her collegiate summers at Camp Minnawana under the Danforth Scholarship as a student dietitian in an Albany hospital, and at Ann Arbor, Michigan with a Lisle Fellowship.

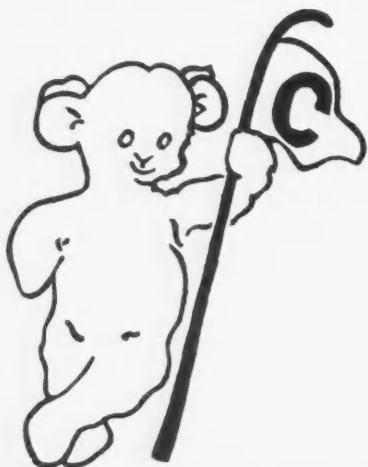
A look at her extra-curricular record at Cornell reads almost like the Cornell Desk Book. This year she headed Kappa Delta Sorority, and she has served as a V.P. in Clara Dickson. Before moving up to the Board of Managers, she served on the Straight Hostess Committee. She has done work for CURW, Spool and Kettle (the Home Ec Club publication), and the Cornell Countryman. In her junior year, she earned part of her college expenses as assistant head waitress in Dickson VI.

As to Edna's scholastic prowess, she is a member of Phi Kappa Phi, Omicron Nu, and Mortar Board. She also received the Borden Award for attaining the highest cumulative average in the College of Home Economics.

After consumer economics research and grad work at Michigan State, Eddie hopes to go into social work and put her interest in people to good use.

C.R.

Election News



Ag-Domecon

Wib Pope '51, President of this year's Council, handed over the reins to John Talmage '52, who was elected president of Ag-Domecon for 1950-51 at the Council meeting, Wednesday night, April 19th. For its other officers the new council elected: Dick Darley '51, vice-president; Margaret Bailey '52, secretary; and Alice Halsey '51, treasurer.

Before the election of officers, the old council had a coffee hour for the new council members so that they might become better acquainted with each other.

Veg Crops Club

Officers of the Vegetable Crops Club for the next school year have just been elected. They are: president, Gerrald Parr '52; vice-president, Norman Oebeker '51 Gr.; and secretary-treasurer, Frank Robson '51.



Ag Agents

The Ag-Agents have elected Homer Sands '51, for their president next year. Vice-president will be Barry Rogenmoser '51; and secretary-treasurer, Vic Bitter '52.

On The Campus Beat

Ho-Nun-De-Kah

Faculty

Prof. Herrel DeGraff
Prof. H. B. Hartwig
Prof. Lincoln Kelsey
Prof. Loren Petry
Prof. Robert Smock
Prof. Kenneth Turk

Students

Robert Andrews
William Bair
George Bassett
Robert C. Brandt
Donald E. Briggs
Raymond D. Briggs
George H. Bull
Donald W. Burton
Wendell E. Chamberlain
James A. Corradi
Dick Darley
James O. Dean
Derl Derr
Josiah Dodds
Bradley Donaho e
Wesley Engst
James W. Epler
Karl D. Fezer
Neal M. Galusha
Harold C. Gould
Frank M. Grasberger
Bruce Gray
William M. Herr
Robert C. Howe
John C. Huttar
William J. Kirsch
Evan C. Lamb
Paul G. Ledig
Walter Leveridge
Hugh S. MacNeil
Dwight S. Miller
John B. Noble
Chester L. Pohl
Wilbur Pope
Wallace M. Rich
Barry Rogenmoser
Stephen P. Rounds
Edward J. Ryder
Homer J. Sands
Harry K. Schwarzweller
Rodney H. Sellen
Lawrence W. Specht
George H. Stevens
Fred M. Strawson
Paul E. Stubbe
Francis A. Trerise
Donald K. Vanderbrook
John H. Wheeler
William W. Zimmer

Round-Up Club

Dwight Miller '51, is the new president of the Round-Up Club. He was elected at the Club's regular meeting on Tuesday, April 25. The other officers for 1950-51 are: Harry Schwarzweller '51, vice-president; Barry Rogenmoser '51, secretary; Ward McMillan '52, treasurer; Bill Bair '51, senior auditor; Bob Howe '51, junior auditor.

Warren Wigsten '50, manager of this year's livestock showmanship contest was chosen to receive the Chapter Merit Award for this year. He will represent the Cornell Round-Up Club in the national competition for the outstanding Animal Husbandry student in the country.

Poultry Club

Ed Schano '51, was elected to the presidency of the Cornell Poultry Club at its April meeting. Wally Rich '51, is vice-president; secretary is Frank Trerise '51; treasurer is Fred Strawson '51; and reporter, Dale Freelove '51.



Professor Award To Be Presented At Senior Reception

Final plans have been completed for the jointly sponsored Ho-Nun-De-Kah—College of Agriculture reception for the seniors and faculty. This reception will be held Sunday afternoon, June 11th, in the Memorial Room at Willard Straight Hall at 3:30. All seniors and their families are cordially invited.

The Professor of Merit Award will be presented at the reception. This is the first time that this presentation will have been made in the spring; formerly, the award was made at the Ho-Nun-De-Kah Freshman Barbecue in the Fall.



Saturday Night Is the BIGGEST NIGHT of the Week!

On Saturday night, the chores are finished a little earlier . . . second helpings go begging at the supper table . . . friendly yard lights wink out like sleepy stars as byroads and highways funnel farm families into main street until stores and sidewalks overflow.

The menfolk gather on street corners to speculate on the weather, to brag about their livestock, to swap experiences and trade advice. Farm women track down bargains, and talk over news that will be printed in the next edition of the Weekly Herald. Youngsters splurge their allowances at popcorn stands and ice cream parlors.

Folks use shopping as an excuse for coming to town, but the thing they really look forward to on Saturday night is the community reunion. They delight in meeting old friends and making new ones. They enjoy trading with storekeepers who know their needs as well as their names.

Saturday night in small-town America—with its friendliness, and neighborly helpfulness—is a breath of warmth in a cold, cynical world. No wonder a walk down Main Street renews one's faith in America and rekindles the hope that we may yet use this Saturday night spirit to bring peace and plenty to mankind.

JOHN DEERE
QUALITY FARM EQUIPMENT
MOLINE • ILLINOIS

Alumnates

1932

Marion Hill has recently been appointed head dietician at Auburn City Hospital, Auburn, N. Y. She had been a dietician at Emma Willard School in Troy, N. Y.

1941

Bruce Budman is teaching agriculture in West Valley, N. Y. He attended Farm and Home Week this year with his students.

Burton Markham left the Co-op Credit Association in Cortland County to work for the Credit Division of GLF. He and his wife, the former *Melrose Marriott*, are living in Groton, N. Y. They have three children.

1943

Marietta Henderson has accepted a position as coordinator in the Family Life Education Program at Asheville, N. C. During the war she worked with UNRRA. In 1947 she went to Penn State to work in the Family Life Education Program there. In 1948 she taught native extension workers in Brazil, working out of Rio De Janeiro. Last year she returned to Cornell for her M.S.

1944

Florence Holowenko (now Mrs. von Eigen) is secretary to the merchandising director of the Abbot Kimble Advertising Agency in New York City.

1948

Dick Glor received his M.S. in ag economics at Purdue University last June. He expects to start poultry farming in New York.



GORDON RAPP

Gordon Rapp, '49, winner of the 1949 Eastern Inter-collegiate Poultry Judging Contest, is now engaged in graduate work at Purdue. While at Cornell, Gordon acted as president of the Poultry Club, reorganizing the club and leading the judging team to victory over nine other eastern teams.

Active in many campus affairs, he also served as photography editor of the CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, president of Pi Delta Epsilon, Straight Photography Committee member, and member of Ho-Nun-De-Kah.

Jean Hamke recently became Mrs. Paul E. Sundhim. She is teaching home economics in junior high school.

Evelyn Pratt, now Mrs. Harold W. Darling, lives in Pulaski, N. Y., where she teaches home economics.

Frances Swinton recently became Mrs. Donald M. Jamison. They live in Klinebush, N. Y.

Mary Woodward (Mrs. Frank Colbert) is an assistant nursery school teacher at the National Child Research Center, Washington, D. C. She lives in Silverspring, Md..

1949

Geraldine Hanks is an assistant home demonstration agent in Wayne County. Her office is in Sodus.

Phyllis Heckleman is a merchandising trainee with the Purchasing Department of the Allied Stores, Inc. in New York City.

Harriet Herbrandson received her M.S. from Cornell last year and is now teaching home economics in Red Hook, N. Y.

Margaret Hockin received her Ph.D. in Cornell last year. While here she was a student dean. She was recently appointed supervisor of women's activities for the Rural Welfare Division of Farm and Agriculture Organization, Washington, D. C.

Phyllis Horton (Mrs. Leonard Borden) is an acting assistant 4-H agent in Washington County, N. Y.

Doris Kershaw is now residing in Willow Grove, Pa., under the new name of Mrs. Richard Gauba.

Claire Naughton (Mrs. Charles Bell, Jr.) has her own business designing and manufacturing sportswear dresses in San Juan, Puerto-

TAUGHANNOCK FARMS INN

at

TAUGHANNOCK STATE PARK

**DINNERS, PARTIES and BANQUETS
HOUSE GUESTS**

FOR RESERVATIONS CALL ITHACA 4-0010

Rico. Her husband, a graduate of the hotel school, works in the Hotel Caribe in San Juan.

Sam L. Scheinberg is taking advanced work in nutrition at Iowa State.

1950

Paul Girolamo is with the Armour Company in New York City.

Caryl Hirschhorn is teaching in the Bath Day Nursery in Bath, N. Y.

E. L. TerBush has received an assistantship in physiology at Purdue for next year.

Olive Wallace is a graduate student in home ec education here at Cornell.



STEVE COOPER

Steve Cooper '48, who served five years in the army and received the Purple Heart and Distinguished Service Cross before entering Cornell in 1945, is now manager of the Brentwood Egg Company plant in Wichita, Kansas.

On the campus, Steve was an associate editor of the CORNELL COUNTRYMAN.

If you have a subscription which does not expire before next fall, and will be changing your address next term, be sure to let us know about it as soon as you know your new address. A penny post card will do it. Send it to: Circulation Manager, Cornell Countryman, Roberts Hall.

Slips In The Press

Don't Think We'd Go For It

"Creamed Garbage: creamed green cabbage is an excellent vegetable to serve with roast chicken and savory dressing."

—*Throshville Standard*

Sounds Like It Was A Strain

"Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Barr recently attended the silver wedding anniversary of his sister and brother-in-law."

—*Homeville News*

There's the Ketch

"For Rent—2 sleeping rooms, suitable for two working girls. Privilege of getting own breakfast."

—*Littletown Reporter*

Let's Hear Mother's Side

"Mrs. Welliver is enjoying a visit with her mother. She says she may stall all winter."

How's That Again?

Headline: "Bears down coca cola, 5-4, in long bottle."

Advertisement:

"Wm. H. Finding, 'Auctioneering is my special line of business. Prices are very reasonable. If I am out of town, make dates with my wife.'"

—*Claremont Evening Times*

Privileged Character

"He had the privilege also of



"No! No! Baxter — you don't drain her like you do the tractor."

viewing a number of rare Egyptian tummies."

—*Carolina Weekly*

Fair Warning

"Eddie Cantor has made plans that will return ham to the air next fall."

—*Fiddler Review*

Delayed Reaction

"Directors take office next Monday and the treasurer takes off in July."

—*Indiana Citizen*

There Must Be More

"The father is a Moron. That's one reason the family wants to live in Utah."

—*Dnisin, Texas Tribune*

Sounds Interesting

"Miss H - - wore a rose crepe afternoon dress with matching fat."

—*Beacon-Herald*

Going Strong

Judge Bently, one of our most eligible bachelors, is retiring from politics. Hale, hearty, and 55, the Judge says he wants a little peach and quiet.

—*Corliss Connecticut Journal*

Gas

Oil

R.T.G. ESSO SERVICE

Conveniently Located

at the foot of
State Street Hill

Phone

2872

Lubrication

Batteries

LOUNSBERY FLOWERS

Your Nearest FLORIST

"in Collegetown"

Phone 3327

409 College Ave.



Solomon Cook, Ph. D.

**Presenting the First American Indian to Receive
an Advanced Degree at Cornell**

Cornell University will award an advanced degree to an American Indian for the first time in June.

Solomon Cook, who was born and raised on the St. Regis Mohawk Reserve in northern New York, has just completed requirements for his doctor's degree in vegetable crops.

For his research project Sol picked a crop unknown to Indians of 300 years ago. He wrote his thesis on weed control in potatoes using flame, cultivation and chemical methods.

Big Job

Getting the degree which led to his appointment as an assistant professor at the South Dakota State College of Agriculture in Brookings was more than a one-man job according to Sol's story.

He first thought about attending Cornell in 1935 when he was on the campus as a delegate to the State 4-H Club Congress. But his work

with potatoes and gardening started four years before that. He joined a 4-H Club in 1931 and it wasn't long before his work attracted the attention of St. Lawrence county club agent, Bert Rogers, and Prof. A. J. Pratt of Cornell's department of vegetable crops.

Sol liked his 4-H work well enough to walk 13 miles home from high school so he could continue it. And he was good enough to make the New York State judging team in 1937 at the National Junior Vegetable Growers Association meeting.

At Massena High School Sol heard more about continuing his agricultural studies from his teacher of vocational agriculture, Henry White.

Came A Long Way

These men, Sol feels, gave him the help and encouragement he needed to start college.

What began for him as a two-year course in agriculture led first to a bachelor's degree, then a master's and now his Ph.D. Money for his education came from washing dishes, waiting tables and being a general handy man. A scholarship and summer work on farms also helped out. Donald Kerr, who is a counsellor at Cornell and one of Sol's most enthusiastic supporters, adds that he was in demand for

summer work on farms because he knew farming and worked hard.

Mr. Kerr introduced Sol to Cornell's Cosmopolitan House giving many foreign students their first chance to meet and to know a "first American."

After graduation Sol returned to his father's dairy farm and a short time later enlisted in the Navy. He saw duty on Okinawa, the Philippines and Japan.

Married A Mohawk

While in the Navy he crossed the Canadian boundary and returned with a Mohawk bride. Mary's brother is the only Indian Jesuit priest and is at their home parish in St. Regis.

Sol's return to Cornell after the war where he was offered an assistantship in vegetable crops prompted Mr. Kerr to say "I bet you will end up as a college professor." As a graduate student he was elected to Sigma Xi, national scientific honorary.

The opinions of Sol's fellow students and professors are unanimous. Not only do they comment on his good work as a student but are especially enthusiastic about the originality and new ideas he had in designing equipment for his research.

The Modern Hostess Prefers Ice Cream and Dairy Products

From

TOWN TALK ICE CREAM CO.

and

MARSHALL DAIRY CO.

2904

Phone

2756



**Welcome to the
Co-op Food Store**

609-619 W. Clinton St.
Tel. 2612 — 2680

**Grade A Meats
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Co-op and Nationally Advertised
Brands Groceries
Sea Foods — Fresh Baked Goods**



Consumer Owned and Controlled

LAKE VIEW DAIRIES

*A complete line of
dairy products*

**PASTEURIZED GRADE A and
HOMOGENIZED MILK
BUTTERMILK, CHEESE
FRESH EGGS**

from our farm

Watch the papers and listen to WHCU
for our weekly specials.

We are sure you will be pleased with
our products.

Phone 2153

609 N. Tioga St.

New Linden Garage

**STORAGE
REPAIRING**

DIAL

9422

2054

New Linden Cab

227-31 Linden Ave.

WE WANT TO BUY

YOUR USED TEXTBOOKS!

We won't have enough used textbooks to supply
the demand next Fall, unless we buy a lot of
them now.

We pay 50% in cash for all books which will be
used again next Fall. No haggling, you don't
have to trade them for something else, you don't
have to buy anything. Just give us the books
and take the cash.

There are quite a few textbooks which won't be
used again at Cornell but which are in demand
in other schools. The book buyer from BARNES
& NOBLE will be at the Co-op June 1, 2, and 3 to
buy books of this kind.

Bring all your used textbooks to the Co-op.
You'll get more money and less arguments.

THE CORNELL CO-OP

Barnes Hall

On The Campus

Oliver Hewitt Wildlifer

(Continued from page 5)

thrillers Dr Hewitt presents often have their counterparts in nature. For instance, knowing the kind of hawk that killed a farmer's poultry and proving it may convince him that all hawks are not bad actors. While some hawks are bona fide rascals, as Dr. Hewitt points out, others are decidedly beneficial.

Courses taught by Dr. Hewitt include wildlife management and wildlife research, in which he super-

vises student investigations on farmland game.

Besides his teaching and student research duties, Dr. Hewitt is engaged in a long-term program of game investigations. These he initiated in the University's 4,000-acre Arnot Forest, located 18 miles southwest of Ithaca. This partially wooded tract is typical of the moderately separated farm woodlots throughout the state. Here he studies woodland game—grouse, deer, and raccoons.

"Farm woodlands, offset by productive fields, produce far more wildlife than vast timbered areas," Dr. Hewitt says. "Since the Arnot simulates a cluster of woodlots, our

wildlife program is designed to find ways of increasing the farmer's supply of woodland game. Furthermore, Arnot is only one segment of our long-range program. Gradually we intend to include marsh management and upland game restoration work."

When not outdoors discovering ways to greater game abundance, Dr. Hewitt works in Fernow Hall. There he teaches his wildlife classes and offers counsel and advice to future conservationists. Through his work, he is continually striving for better wildlife conditions for everyone.

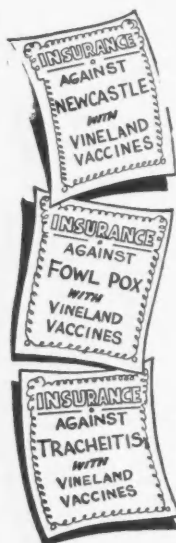
Atomic Research Peacetime Version

(Continued from page 7)

plants grown in acid soils.

It is hoped that through these experiments, new and efficient methods of applying plant nutrients in the correct amounts will be found, thus cutting down on the nation's fertilizer bill and increasing the yield of crops and livestock.

INSURE Your Flock Against NEWCASTLE . . . FOWL POX and TRACHEITIS —By Vaccinating With— VINELAND VACCINES!



HAVE VINELAND LIVE VIRUS NEWCASTLE VACCINE on hand and be prepared to vaccinate when your chicks reach four weeks of age, thus providing complete immunity against this devastating disease.

Remember! Only a **LIVE VIRUS VACCINE** can give complete immunity. Vaccine should be applied in accordance with the simple instructions found in every package of **VINELAND LIVE VIRUS NEWCASTLE VACCINE**, using only the double needle applicator supplied free of charge.

VINELAND LIVE VIRUS NEWCASTLE VACCINE is produced from the virus strain developed by Dr. F. R. Beaudette of the New Jersey College of Agriculture. Only the fluids of the inoculated egg, which are the greatest source of **NEWCASTLE DISEASE VIRUS**, are used to produce our vaccine, thus guaranteeing a farm-proven product of the highest potency.

GUARD also against **TRACHEITIS** and **FOWL POX**! Vaccination against **TRACHEITIS** and **FOWL POX** is a vital part of any basic program to reduce poultry mortality. Vaccinate chicks against **TRACHEITIS** any time after 8 weeks of age. Pullets intended for the laying house should also be vaccinated with **VINELAND FOWL POX VACCINE** at the same handling. **Immunity is for life! Act now!**

FREE!

Helpful and authoritative booklet covering every phase of Newcastle, Tracheitis, Fowl Pox and Pullorum Disease. Also ask for new bulletin on Prevention and Control of both Cecal and Intestinal Coccidiosis.

VINELAND POULTRY LABORATORIES

BOX 70

VINELAND, N. J.

"VACCINATION is the first step in Poultry SANITATION"

Al Fontana SHOE REPAIR SHOP

Conserve Your Shoes
Keep them in good repair

FOR MEN

Complete line of

SUNDIAL SHOES

Including

WHITE BUCKS

And

FOR WOMEN

Brown & White Saddles

Tennis Footwear

for Men & Women

U.S. Keds

Laces — Polishes

Leather Goods

401 Eddy St.
Near Campus Gate

For Spring

T-Shirts with Cornell insignia

For adults\$1.25

For youngsters 1.00

Sweat Shirts with insignia

For adults 2.25

For youngsters 1.95

Special T-shirt for College of Agriculture 1.25

Crew Hats 1.50

Cornell Scarfs 1.75

Tennis balls—Three for 1.75

Golf Balls—Each85

Terry Cloth Jackets 3.25



Serving Ithaca and Vicinity for 30 years

INLET VALLEY FARMS

We maintain a herd of 100 Purebred Guernseys at the farm.

Visit Our Wayside Market
Open from 8 A.M. to 9 P.M.

Farm Produce

In season we will have asparagus, strawberries, peas, tomatoes, sweet corn, melons, cherries, peaches, and fall fruits. Only the choicest varieties of vegetables will be grown and we will use irrigation to produce top quality.

Dairy Products

The same top quality dairy products will be available at our market as offered on our retail routes. These products are: Wholesale and retail Grade A Pasteurized Milk, Chocolate Milk, Buttermilk, Butter, Cream and Fresh Eggs.

Nursery Stock

A complete line of Nursery Stock including: Vegetable Plants, Fruit Trees, Perennials.

INLET VALLEY FARMS

South on Route 13 — 2 miles from the Plaza

PHONE 2777

The J. B. Lang Engine and Garage Co., Inc.

117-135 E. Green St.

•

Home of I.H.C.

Sales & Service since 1913

•

Drop in and visit our Farm Supply Store and see our full line of IHC Machinery and Equipment.

"Where Printing Gets Done"

NORTON PRINTING COMPANY

317 East State Street

ITHACA

Phone 41271

Guest Editorial

What's Wrong With Controls

by Walt Mehlenbacher, '50

Controls, controls, controls. This is about all we hear today in connection with agriculture. More controls mean greater inefficiency in production. Much of this comes through the time spent upon the additional red tape encountered. This results in a lower productive capacity for the nation's farmers, and thus the standard of living is lower than it would have been under a less limited economy.

New laws are continually being enacted to correct mistakes in or conditions brought about by previous legislation. The first big federal attempt to regulate farm production was the *Agricultural Adjustment Act* passed in 1933. Since then hundreds of additional restrictions have been imposed under new bills and amendments. We still do not have a program that will work,

largely because we are trying to regulate price through production when there are many more factors which enter into the picture. Most of these are immeasurable.

In the first place we cannot even control production. To make this clearer, just think of the one crop, potatoes. Fertilizer, cultivation, spray, and other management practices, along with other variables such as weather, soil conditions, diseases and varieties grown, are only a few of the many factors that influence the rate of production of this one crop. Since the human mind is incapable of comprehending more than two or three of these changeable factors at a time, it is therefore impossible to control production.

It appears that farm profits depend largely upon two big factors.

These are efficiency in production and the price received for the commodity sold. We cannot control the price received other than through our own individual or cooperative sales efforts. Every farmer must ultimately realize, if he hasn't already, that it is time to quit playing around with the government and concentrate his efforts on increasing the efficiency of his operation and upon carrying on a more effective marketing program.

From Fish to Cold Cooking

(Continued from page 7)

is the only one considered safe for use in dairy barns. This year, DDT will be replaced by Lindane. When flies become resistant to Lindane, scientists will be forced to seek still another new insecticide.

The crux of the whole problem is the question of *how* flies become resistant to DDT. The best answer to that is the assumption that there always were a few resistant flies. The non-resistant ones were killed off, while the resistant ones lived and multiplied. This happened with DDT, and probably will cause difficulty again with newer poisons.

So you can see that the various departments are hard at work on ever-new research problems. Life is never dull for a graduate student.

Up to Us

(Continued from page 3)

make us sit up and take notice. Some of the trouble has been our fault, but we have revamped our circulation department and will do our darnedest to do a good job of getting our copies to you, on time.

The COUNTRYMAN will have a good, hardworking staff next year. We're young and still full of ideas and energy. We hope it will reflect in the quality of the magazine we put out. Then perhaps our salesman will hear, "Say, fella, give me one of those COUNTRYMEN, will you, before they're all gone."

E.J.R.

THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN



Armour Quiz . . . Test your knowledge!

Check the answers you believe correct, and see how much you know about the livestock and meat packing industry.

Questions

1. Approximately what percent of the value of beef animals is by-products on an average?
☐ 2% ☐ 10% ☐ 18%
2. What new Armour by-product holds promise of getting more iron from mines?
☐ Ammonia ☐ Glue ☐ Chemicals made from fats
3. Which of these variety meats is richest in the B vitamins?
☐ Brains ☐ Liver ☐ Sweetbreads
4. The pituitary glands of approximately how many hogs are required to produce one pound of ACTH? (ACTH is Armour's new arthritis remedy).
☐ 4,000 ☐ 400,000 ☐ 4,000,000

Answers

1. About 90% of the value of a beef animal is in the meat —only about 10% is in inedible by-products.
2. Chemicals from fats increase mining efficiency, and help recover minerals from mines once considered unprofitable.
3. Liver. "Variety meats" (hearts, tongue, kidneys, brains, etc.) are getting more popular because they are both delicious and nutritious.
4. 400,000. ACTH is one of many medicinals produced by Armour from animal glands. Others include insulin and liver extract.

ARMOUR

AND COMPANY

Union Stock Yards • Chicago 9, Illinois

• **MM**
BALE-O-MATIC

• **MM**
UNI-MOWER AND SIDE-
MOUNTED MOWER

• **MM**
WINDROWER

• **MM**
SIDE-DELIVERY RAKE



Modern HAY TOOLS...

*...get the job
done on time!*

*Quickly — Easily —
Economically!*



Lower Haying Costs!

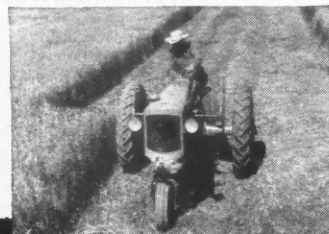
MM HAY TOOLS GET ALL THE CROP ON TIME—EVERYTIME!! Every modern farmer knows that his hay crop is one of the most important crops on his farm. He knows that timely cutting of that crop is a most important factor in deciding its quality, and therefore its feeding and market value. Care must be taken to avoid cutting too early and also against allowing the crop to stand until full bloom has occurred and the nutrient value has begun to decline. Progressive farmers have learned that when they use MM Hay Tools their crop is cut right, on time, everytime.

MM UNI-MOWER is important to the haying time factor. This mower attaches to any modern tractor equipped with power-take-off. Equipped with a 7-foot cutting bar it cuts up to 35 acres per day. Since the power drive consists of a simple V-belt pulley, the sickle speeds can be easily changed to meet all cutting conditions . . . no gears to adjust and fewer wearing parts. MM Uni-Mowers are available in *pull-behind* and *side-mounted* models . . . mowers that allow farmers to spend less time in the field . . . mowers that are ready to cut the crop when it is *just right!*

MM SIDE-DELIVERY RAKE'S GENTLE HANDLING HELPS RETAIN FOOD VALUE! That's why so many modern farmers prefer this rake. The rolling action of the rake turns the heads into the center of the windrow leaving heavy butt end of the stems out where they will dry faster. Heads and leaves dry slowly and stay on the stem. The whole windrow dries more evenly and in less time, so that hay may be taken up sooner after cutting. Therefore there is less chance of loss by storm, and hay is better because few, if any, of the leaves in which most of the food value is concentrated are lost by breaking or tearing.

MM BALE-O-MATIC MAKES BALING A ONE-MAN JOB! That's important to farm businessmen who want to save money on their haying jobs. This baler is completely automatic . . . picks up the hay, slices, and ties it into firm bales with two 14-gauge high-tension steel wires while the hay is under compression. Bale-O-Matic bales are uniform, rectangular, square-cornered, and won't come untied when handling. No loose ends of wire left in the bales or in the field!

MM WINDROWERS CUT CROPS CLEANLY and deposit them in uniform windrows on top of the stubble. Even the finest hay seed crops are handled without injury. All controls are within easy reach of the operator, permitting easy change of cutting height and height of reel "on the go".



The pull-behind type MM Uni-Mower cuts up to 35 acres per day with 7-foot sickle.



MM Windrower quickly harvests alfalfa crop. Notice the uniform windrows.



MM Side-Delivery Rake turns heads of crop into center of windrow for even drying.

★ **QUALITY CONTROL IN MM FACTORIES ASSURES
DEPENDABLE PERFORMANCE IN THE FIELD!**

MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE
MINNEAPOLIS 1, MINNESOTA

Purdue University Library
Labayette
Ind.



Men and Machines That Help Maintain International Harvester Leadership

Carloading research cuts shipping costs

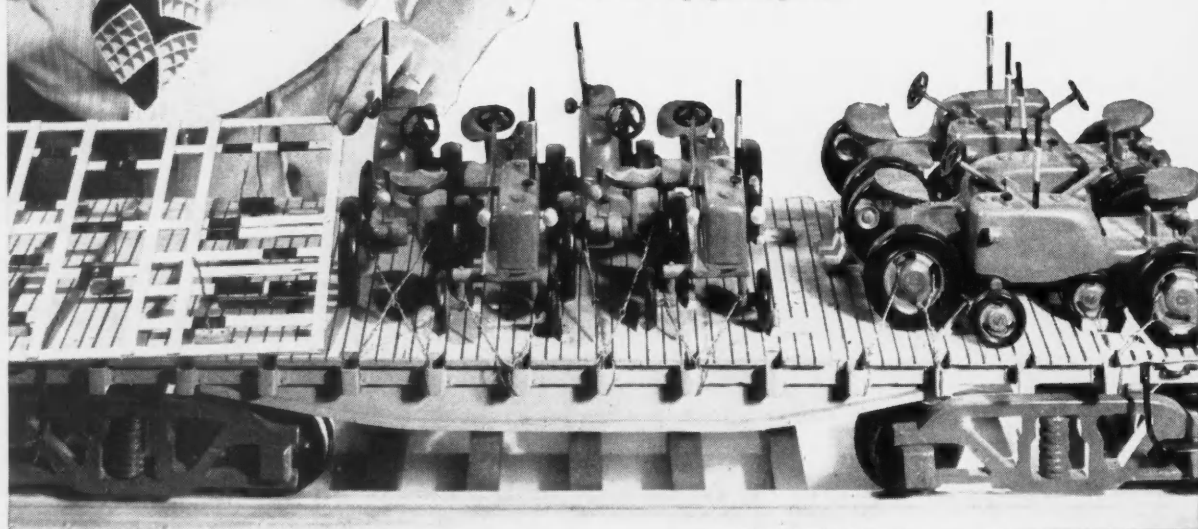
by boosting flatcar capacity $\frac{1}{3}$



New crosswise loading makes it possible to ship 16 Farmall Cub tractors on a flatcar that used to carry only a dozen. The scale miniature tractors on the model flatcar illustrate conventional loading (at right, below) and the new crosswise method (at left, below) that reduces shipping charges by increasing flatcar capacity one third.

Using a template, like the model in the hands of this IH researcher, two men position tractor wheel blocks before loading. Overhead cranes then quickly lower the tractors into place. It's no longer necessary for acrobatic loaders to crawl around and under closely packed tractors to block the wheels. Fewer men load more tractors. Because tractors loaded crosswise don't roll when trains make sudden stops or switch cars, there is less chance of damage in shipment.

Teamwork between the 250 technicians at IH Manufacturing Research and product engineers and production men in IH factories puts more tractors on a flatcar... more quality into countless parts and assemblies... more value into machines wearing the IH trade mark. Their refusal to "let well enough alone" helps to keep International Harvester at the head of the farm equipment parade.



International Harvester Builds McCormick Farm Equipment and Farmall Tractors...

Motor Trucks...



Crawler Tractors and Power Units...



Refrigerators and Freezers...



INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

Chicago 1, Illinois

UNIVERSITY
CENTS